WINTER GARDEN
THIS EVENING-THE CHARLATAN-M. J. Rowton Gottpeld.
Mr. W. Davidge, Mass Analy Severing.

THE EVENING-RIP VAN WINKLE-Mr. Joseph Joseph Mos Kate N. Wednes Wednesdays and Saturdays-Witch Matinees.

THIS EVENING OUT THEATER.

THIS EVENING OUT THE SHATHDAY; CATCHING A GOVERNOR. Mr. Mark Smith, Mr. A. H. Davelport Mr. Lewis Caker, Mr. W. Gomeral.

THIS EVENING AT 8-THEO, THOMASS ORCHESTRAL GARDEN CONGRET. Programme valid every evening. Seventy

FIFTH-AVE, OPERA HOUSE.
THIS EVENING-BUDWORTH'S MINSTRELS-Dick Sands, Benry, Dempster, Green and Hodgkins.

## Business Notices.

CRAMPS, COLIC, CHOLERA, Summer Complaint Dyemtery, Diarrhea, and all Affections of the Bowels, are curs promptly and effectually by Dr. D. JATRICS CARRONATIVE PALSAN Boing pleasant to the taste, it is readily taken by children; and having maintained its popularity for over thirty years, the proprietors confi-South recommend it as a Standard Household Remedy. Sold by all

WILLOOX & GIRBS SEWING MACHINE.
"Reseam is stronger and less liable to rip in use or wear, than the orkestich."—I" design's Report " at the "Island Park Trial."
Bendt for the "Report" and samples of Work containing toth kinds of litting out the atmeptace of goods.
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THE ARM AND LEG, by B. FRANK PALMER, LL. D .-The "heat" free to soldiers, and low to officers and civilians. 1,90 Chestavitst. Phila: Astor pi., N.Y.; 19 Green st., Boston. Avoid the soldiers of his soldiers.

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A Cure warranted or no charge made, Rheumatism.

FIRE AND BURGLAR SEVER PLACE SAVES. Highly crommontal, and warranted perfectly dry. Also a large assortment of Bankers' and Blorchauts Sayes. MARYEV& Co., 205 B dway, and 721 Chestant-st., Patla. THE ELLIPTIC LOCKSTITCH SEWING-MACHINE, with sil the Liest improvements and attachments; INCORPARABLY TRANSP FOR FAMILY URL. ELLIPTIC S. M. Co., No. 543 Broadway, N. Y. Agenta wasted.

ATKINSON'S BALSAM OF HORRHOUND.

A Lady who has suffered for over five months the mos extreme tertore from Neuralgia has been completely enred by one dose ("forty drops") of METCALPE'S GREAT RECENTED REM

DR. LANGWORTHY'S NEW PREMIUM TRUSS cures suplores without pain or inconvenience. Worst cases solicited and sec. HELNBOLD, No. 545 Broad MOTT'S CHRMICAL POMADE Restores Gray Hair, heeps it glossy and from felling ant; removes dandred; the likest dreating used. Sold by RUSHTON. No. 10 Actor House, and drugglets.

AT WHOLESALE-CHILDREN'S GENTEEL WAR-THE HOWE SEWING MACRINES-LOCK STITCH. lies and Munufanturers. They are world-renowned. Hows Maonium Co., No. 690 Broadway, New-Yor TRUSSES, ELASTIC STOUKINGS, SUSPENSORY BAND-AGES, SUPPOSYMES, &C.—Maris & Co.'s Radicel Cure Truss Office and at No. 7 Venevest. Lady strendant.

FLORENCE LOCK-STITCH SEWING-MACHINES—Bost at the world.

FLORENCE SEWING-MACHINE COMPANY, No. 300 Broadway. IMPROVED LOCK-STITCH MACHINES for Tailors at Manufactures. GROVER & BAKER SAVISO MACHINE COMPAN

OBOVER & BARER'S HIGHEST PREMIUM ELASTIC WHEELER & WILSON'S LOCK-STITCH SEWING Cartes Vignette, \$3 per dozen; Duplicates, \$2.

## New-York Daily Tribune.

MONDAY, SEPTEMBER 3, 1866.

The Tribune in London STEVENS BROTHERS, (American Agents for Libraries, 17 Heariette, g., Carent Garden, W. C.), are Agents for the eals of THE TRIBUNE

To Correspondents. He notice can betaken of Anonymous Communications. Whatevert intended for insertion must be suthenticated by the name and address of the writer—not necessarily for publication, but as assur, stiers for this office about be addressed to "The Tara

UNE," New-York.
We cannot undertake to return relected Commun.

THE TRIBUNE AT SARATOGA.—Thornton, newsman at Berning with the Tribunes for Mr. cents, and his hope sell it on he sidew alle to front of the processed notes at the same price.

The Campaign Tribune. As the campaign opens subscriptions for THE

Triaca, N. Y., Aug. 25, 1866.

To the Publisher of The N. F. Tribute.

SR: Inclosed please reserve check for \$50, for which please such me as many copies of the CAMPAIGN THISUNE as that will havier.

The above is the result of about two hours labor, and I heartly wish that some one would devote at least the same amount of time for the same purpose in every school district laroughout the entire State, and the result would be sold at the coming election.

This many in Transporter it is

coming election.

"Talismanic Tempkins" is awaks, and every decapitation of officials by the "my policy" guillotine adds a sturdy werking referant to the great cause of equal rights to all.

Very truly year.

See advortisement on 5th page.

## NEWS OF THE DAY.

Our advices from Europe by the Ocean Cable are to the Rd inst. The Emperor of the French has addressed a letter to Victor Emanuel congratulating nim on the restoration of peace, and explaining that he (Napoleon) accepted from Austria the ession of Venetia in the interests of Italy. The Austrians are to evacuate the Quadrilateral and Venice on the 5th inst. The Bill of indemnity for the fine of Panasia is being discussed by the Charles. Italy. The Austrians are to evacuate the Quadrilateral and Venice on the 5th inst. The Bill of indemnity for the King of Prussia is being discussed by the Chamber of Deputies. The Bavarian Chambers have rejected the molion for the anion of Pavaria with Prussia. Russia, it is a property of the property

ountry.

Mike Murphy and five of his companions, all Fenians, are escuped from the Cornwall juil in Canada. By this ime they are no doubt age in the United States. The Canadians access the guard of being drunk or asleep.

DOMESTIC NEWS.

DOMESTIC NEWS.

The late Dean Richmond was buried at Batavia on Thursday leat. The burial services were performed by the Rev. Mr. Fowler of St. James 2 Church, Batavia, assisted by the Rev. Dr. Shelton of Builalo, and the Rev. Mr. Bradley of Stafford, Genese County. The funeral discourse was preached by the Rev. Mr. Fowler. Among those present were ex-Gov. Seymour, Thurlow Weed, Gen. Slocum, Judges Comstock, Allen, Grover, Morgan and Smith, Millard Fillmore, Bishop Tieman.

I. C. Tenney, paying tollar of the First National Bank, Breenfield, Mass., is a defaulter to the amount of \$27,000. He used the money speculating in gold.

To-day a Feelan pic-uic takes place at Squirrel Woods, bear Paterson, N. J. Col. Roberts, Gen. Sweeney, Gen. D'Nelli and Gen. Spear sre announced as speakers.

A number of the leading merchants of St. Louis have signed and issued a circular denying the continued existence of cholers as an epidemic in that city. They say the rumor has been published by certain parties in Chicago to drighten country merchants from going to St. Louis to buy goods.

In Memphis 33 deaths have occurred from cholers; in Ditwinn, Iowa, four, in Chicago four; in Helens, Ark., there were 28 deaths yesterday from the same cause.

An explosion happened at the Watertown Arsenal yesterday, injuring several people, and causing damage to the amount of \$150,000.

THE PENDING CANVASS. On the 19th a State Convention of Illinois soldiers will be hold at Blooming ton for the purpose of electing delegates to the Soldiers' National Convention at Pittsburgh,

Queen Emms of the Sandwich Islands left for her home enclahurday. Her abrupt departure was occasioned by the lows of the death of her foster-mother, Mrs. Roske. She off in the steamer New-York; on the Facine side an american man-of-war will convey her to her home. There were no deaths in this city from cholers yesterday.

end. Yesterday, a great number of churches that have been closed during the Summer mouths, were reopened, and the different pastors made appropriate sermons. The examination of George H. Briggs, the defaulting paying tellar of the Nassau Bauk, takes place to-day, at 13 o'clock, before Justice Dowling.

This evening, the grand billiard fournament, which is to Fourteenth st.

STOCKS AND MARKETS.

Gold is lower, and closes at 1454. The extremes of the day have been 1454 with The exports on Saturday reached \$103,012, making sloce Jaz, 1 \$53,06,001 as against \$29,338 it5 last year. Government stocks did not respond to the advance reported in London, and the transactions are reduced. Rumors are revived that. Secretary McGulloch means to try a five per cent form again, but they lack proper induscement. Money on call is 425 p cent, otherly the inter rate, to stock house, of fair credit. In commercial bills no change. Foreign Exchange is rather from, but trust worky quotations can hardly be linde. Prelight are dull, the engagements to Liverpool are 7,000 bush. Corn at 44d., and per steamer, 14,000 bush.

To On the inside pages of to-day's issue well be found a full report of the speech of the Hon. Thomas J. Durant, delivered in Philadelphia at the great Union meeting in that city: Femianism; Commercial Matters, and Market

VERMONT holds her Election to-morrow

Later accounts of the Baltimore massacre show that it was deliberately planned, and the work of

Mr. Johnson's remark that the Union party "might go to the devil," should have been made before the Baltimore Convention. He was not elected upon that platform.

The Legislature of New-Jersey will meet in extra ession at Trenton next Monday, when the Constitutional Amendment will doubtless be ratified, and (we trust) a Republican U. S. Senator elected. We feel authorized to state that Senator Scovel will act with the Republican-Unionists heartily and throughout, unless special pains be taken to drive him away from

It required a very emphatic demand to procure from the Executive the reports of Gens. Sheridan and Baird, and then the dispatches were garbled and omitted. We now ask for the report of the Military Commission on the massacre. Major-Gen. Mower, Brig.-Gen. Dotby, Col. J. J. Gregg, and Col. Samuel Quincer, the members of the Commission, have made a thorough investigation, and rendered the results in 600 foolscap pages. It is now in Washington, and its publication is den anded by the people, without the nission of a single word. We do not want it in the shape of a garbled special to The Times; we call for it as it was written.

The Rev. Dr. J. P. Newman, writing to The N. Y. Methodist, from New-Orleans, makes the following important statement:

important statement:

"Nor is it the least objectionable feature of Mr. Johnson's
Administration that, having withdrawn the greater portion of
the troops from the several garrisons. he has collected in these
self-some garrisons immense quantities of military stores and
ordnance sufficient to equip a large force. There is to-day at
Baion Rouge, La., ordnance of all kinds to equip an ormy of
200,000 man, with bar a single regiment to protect that
Although officially notified of the fact, he has paid to attention to the notifications of the danger involved. The South was
never better armed than now."

To appreciate the recklessness of this course, it is enough to recall the manner in which our navy was scattered in foreign seas, and our Southern forts left unprotected, at the close of Buchanan's Administration. Gen. Sheridan's declaration that the lives of Union men are unsafe in Louisiana, and the universal persecution of loyalty which has followed the restoration of Rebels to power, show that Mr. Johnson's policy is as dangerous as Buchanan's. He is in favor of removing the troops from the Southern States; yet the arsenals are left unprotected.

THE BOOK OF THE PALSE PROPHET.

Extract from the speech of Gov. Seward at the New-England Society's dinner, December 22, 1860:

England Society's dinner, December 22, 1800:

"The State of South Carolina desires to go out. Just at this moment I am going back to Weathington for the purpose of admitting the State of Kansas in; and I venture to say that for every State on this nontinent that will go out of the Union, there stand already matring; at least two States that will be glad to come in and take their place. [Loud cheers.] Let South Carolina, its allabama, it Louisiana, it any other State go out, and while they are realing out you will see Canada and all the Mexican States rushing in to fill up the vacuum. [Loud applause.] I believe that Secession was stronger on the night of the 6th November last, when a President and a Vice-President who were unacceptable to the Staye States were elected, than it is now. That is when a President and a Vice-President who were unacceptable to the Slave States were elected, than it is now. That is now some 50 days since, and I believe that every day's an prejudices, and that, if you will only give it time, slavy days' more sun will give you a much brighter and more cheerful atmosphere. [Loud and long continued applicase.]

Extract from Gov. Seward's dispatch to Mr. Dayton,

our Minister at Paris, dated April 22, 1861:

"I need not further elaborate the proposition that the revolution is without a cause, it has not even a pretext. It is just as clear that it is without an object. Moral and physical causes have determined inflexibly the character of each one of the Territories over which the dispute has arisen, and both parties after the election harmoniously agreed to all the Federal laws required for their organization. The Territories will remain in all respects the same, whether the revolution shall succeed or shall full. The condition of Starsey in the secret States will remain just the same, whether it succeed or fail. There is not even a pretext for the complaint that the disaffected States and to be conquered by the United States if the revolution fails; for the rights of the States and the condition of secry being in them will remain subject to exactly the same laws and forms of administration whether the revolution shall succeed or whether it shall fail. In the one caus, the States would be foderally connected with the new confederacy; in the other, they would, as now, be members of the United States, but their constitutions and laws, customs, habits and institutions, in either case, will remain the same." our Minister at Paris, dated April 22, 1861:

Extract from Gov. Seward's speech at Ningara Falls,

Extract from Gov. Seward's speech at Niagara Falls, Sept. 1, 1856:

"I tried to save that party from destruction. I tried to show them the way, straight and plain; but they were in the case of the traveler who got bewikered on his way. He was shown two roads, one leading to his destination, the other in the opposite direction, and the record of his decision was that he had not good same enough to take either way, and now where are shey? They say we should adhere to the party. I have been a party man; been in three or feur parties; and, though generally consistent, and the enemies of that party fund me an effective one, yet never was I accused of infidelity. But I never was a party man to that extent that I did not know that the only course, the only true course for a party, is to follow the boad of the party. Who is the head of their party in New-York! A voice, "Horsee Greeley, ") Very well. A man to do a party any good, a man to make it aucocardia, must take the lead. I do not accept of Greeley, however. Langiter.] But lesthen put forth a man now and nominate his for Governey New York, to test their principles at the decton in an week, and if they are not defeated, by a forty thousand majority, then den't courst me in any longer."

The Times accuses us of printing a forged dispatch to the effect that the Randall Convention had caused an advance of Rebel bonds in Europe. Such a serious charge as this, grossly malicious and unfounded justifies us in printing the following card, addressed to all the daily papers in New-York by the Agent of the Associated Press:

PERSONAL.

OFFICE ASSOCIATED PRESS, NEW-YORK, }
September 1, 1866. }
To Editors: The Cable report from our European Agent restorday afternoon came after I had left the office, and ppears, from notes I find upon my desk this morning, to

ve excited remarks and created doubts. I have carefully examined the original report, and find that the translation of it, as hastily sent out last evening, s entirely and unmistakably correct, except in mistakin the word slightly for materially. The true rendering of the report would have been: "The advices received here f the action of the Philadelphia Convention have had the effect slightly to advance the price of Robel Bonds.
Respectfully, &c., D. H. CRAIG, General Agent.

The Times is welcome to make all it can out of this error of the Associated Press; any advance of the bonds is sufficient to brand the Randall movement as

anti-National. Another success to ocean telegraphy has just been Millions of those people as people at all. They want achieved. We publish news this morning of the re-covery of last year's cable, and of the progress of the work of completing what was begun twelve months ago. Should all go well, we shall in a few days have the Atlantic Cable in full operation-with what accession of benefit to the public on both sides of the ocean it is unnecessary for us to point out. The lost cable, it will be seen, was grappled early yesterday morning. The good news was immediately flashed, harder than there was any need of. They might and way, by the admission of representatives shrough the repoyered cable itself, to Vulentie, whence should have offered him some excuse, some nallistica. I jude are not the free choice of her electors, we take no

it was telegraphed to Heart's Content, reaching New-York early last evening.

OUR STATE CONVENTION.

The Republican Unionists of our State hold their ominating Convention at Syracuse day after tomorrow. The list of delegates chosen includes the names of Hon. Calvin T. Hulburd and Judge A. B. James of St. Lawrence, Senators Low of Sullivan, Sessions of Chautauqua, Speaker Tremain of Albany, Geo. Wm. Curtis of Richmond, Waldo Hutchins, Charles S. Spencer and John H. White of this City, C. W. Godard and Col. Stewart L. Woodford of Kings, and many others widely and honorably known. The Convention will be one of the strongest and fullest that ever assembled in our State, and its deliberations and results will go far to dissipate any remaining doubt that New York, however tried, will stand firm by the cause of Liberty and Loyalty-the cause which she has upheld in the last three Presidential Elections, and for which her Wadsworth and so many other gallant sons have joyfully given their lives.

We believe the Convention will conclude its work on the day of its assembling. There are but four State Officers to be selected, and the district conventions have indicated a very general resolve that Gov. FEN-TON shall be renominated. The only rival name that we have seen or heard suggested is that of Senator EZRA CORNELL of Ithca-one of the best men in this or any State, and one whom the people will yet rejoice to honor. But the district conventions have indicated so general a wish that Gov. Fenton should be renominated that we do not anticipate a serious contest.

The incumbents of the three subordinate stations are all good Republicans and personally popular; yet the fact that they live substantially in one section of the State renders the renomination of all of them improbable. Hence the names of several true men have been suggested for each position-including these: For Lieut Governor-Thomas G. ALVORD (the incumbent); Hon. WM. A. WHEELER, Franklin;

Hop. CHAUNCEY M. DEPEW, Westchester Hon. John STANTON GOULD of Columbia Gen. HIRAM WALHRIDGE, City; Col. STEWART L. WOODFORD, Kings.

For Canal Comm'r .- Gon. BENJ. F. BRUCE (the inom Gen. THEO. B. GATES of Ulster Co. For Prison Inspector-Dr. JAMES K. BATES (incumbent); Col. OBADIAN J. DOWNING, Queens; Hon. CRARLES C. LEIGH, City.

Mr. Wheeler has served with honor in the Legisla ture and in Congress, and is likely to come to the Convention with a strong support from the Northern Counties. Gen. Gates has served through the War with distinguished gallantry, been conspicuous several of the great battles of Army of the Potomac, and is a very capable and worthy citizen. Col. Downing, after making a noble record in the field, was chosen to our last Assembly, and was one of the purest and ablest members of that body. Col. Woodford is widely known as a most eloquent and effective speaker for the Republican cause; and, having done his best to elect Mr. Lincoln, he satered the volunteer army and helped fight through the War for the Union; being one of the first to raise the National flag over the ramparts of Charleston. The others named above have commended themselves by honorable efforts to the favor of their fellow-citizen Among such candidates, it will be scarcely possible that the Convention should not select a worthy and acceptable ticket.

## MAGNANIMITY-BEECHER-WIRE AND

OTHERWISE. We have been most auxious that, in the settlement of our great National difference, the North should deal generously with the South. Only let Slavery be utterly annihilated-root, branch and suckers-and no cost could be too great to insure a perfect reconcilement of those so lately divided by the maddening strife of Civil War. We labored and dared-not once only but persistently-to have that strife ended by a negotiation or treaty which should define the rights of all parties and preclude the possibility of confiscations and executions for treason. Indeed, we should have much preferred that the last billion of dollars that the war cost should have been expended in rebuilding and replenishing the homes of the South rather than in continuing their devastation. So, when at last the Rebellion had utterly collapsed and fallen into absolute run, our first thought was to save those engaged in it from further inflictions, our first utterance a plea that they should be treated with magnanimity. At the moment when the assassination President Lincoln bad infuriated the loyal millions so that their ears were temporarily deaf to the pleadings of mercy, when Andrew Johnson, The Herald, The Times, and other Johnsonian oracles, were declaring that "Treason must be made odious" by vengeance and bloodshed, we' did our utmost to calm the popular for which they were so needlessly aggravating, and pleaded for conciliation and peace. Thousands of subscribers left us, therefore, never to return; bundreds of grieved but forbearing friends wrote us that we were defying public sentiment-as if we did not know the fact, or as if that fact might influence our course. Even down to a very late day, the fact that we were seeking to have Jefferson Davis either promptly and fairly tried according to the laws of the land or liberated with his fellow insurgents, has been used by The Times and its echoes to excite

against us the bitterest prejudice throughout the loyal But there is just one test of magnanimity that we cannot abide, and that is the surrender of the Black Unionists to the uncontrolled domination of their White enemies. We cannot, even for magnanimity's sake, be faithless and ungrateful. The Four Millions of Southern Blacks were called to her defense by the Nation in her hour of mortal peril. They were promised their freedom in case of her triumph; and our honor is pledged to the complete fulfillment of that pledge. Whatever of sacrifice, pecuniary or otherwise, may be required, the Blacks must be free as we are, with like guaranties that their liberty is no spare and no accident. The promise given in the agony of impending National dissolution must be kept in the full sunshine of National deliverance and prosperity. Two hundred thousand Blacks who enlisted to fight for the Union, of whom Twenty-eight Thousand died in her service, cannot, in full view of Memphis and New-Orleans, be left to such treatment as those they enlisted to put down shall see fit to accord them, without the blackest perfidy and ingratitude. The magnanimity of a guardian who should make a present of his ward's estate to a mistress, trusting that she would deal generously by the rightful owner, must not be

mitated by our rescued country.

The trio of Generals who invite Mr. Beecher to pray at Cleveland for the success of Johnsonism treat this matter with a most eloquent silence. Knowing how theroughly their chaplain's honor and fame are bound up in the National recognition of the manhood of the Blacks, they do not even venture to assure him that, if such a rare bird as a Johnsonized Black Union soldier could be found, he should be made welcome at their Cleveland Convention. They talk of "the rights of all sections," but have never a word to offer for the rights of all men. They commend "a generous and magnanimous policy toward the people of the South;" but they manifestly fail to recognize Four the Union reconstructed on a basis of "Christian brotherhood;" but they plainly fail to recognize Blacks as included in that brotherhood or entitled to any rights but such as the overwhelming defeat, see fit to bestow on them. The Generals do not recognize even the overthrow of Slavery. On Mr. Beecher is thus imposed a task calmed, nor pacified, nor benefited in any

for his betrayal of the rights of the humble, persecuted, suffering millions who have long believed in and trusted him as their advocate and champion. It was ungenerous, because unnecessary, on their part, to render his apostasy so bare, so black, so hateful, so hideous. In pity, if not in deceney, they should have put something into their latter implying or insinuating an assurance that he might serve his new masters without betraying God's poor and shaming the honorable record of his past years. But military tife is ant to blunt the finer sensibilities.

Mr. Beecher, thus wantonly exposed, does his very best. If it were not for facts of glaring notoriety, he would have achieved a success. "The excluded population," he says, "grow more irritable." No, Mr. Beecher: the only population of our country to-day excluded from the right of self-government are the Blacks, and they do not " grow more irritable." The White ex-Rebels have reconstructed their several States, and now rule them with a rod of iron; so that White Unionists are fleeing thence by thousands. Bitter, impenitent Rebels are now ruling most of them as Governors; Rebel Generals and Colonels fill nearly every desirable office, and stand ready to step into Congress whenever your Johnson party shall triumph in the loyal States But the Four Millions of loyal Southerners guilty of being born Black have no voice in the Government they shed their blood to uphold, and no shadow of power even in those States where they constitute a majority of the entire population. And Johnsonism is fully resolved that, with your help, they never shall bave. That is clearly the "being's end and aim" of your Cleveland Convention.

All your talk of danger being apprehended from the Imission of "Southern men" to Congress is deceptive and misleading. What we object to is the repre sentation of Southern aristocracy and rebellion to the exclusion of Southern labor and loyalty. Mr. Stewart of Nevada last Winter proposed in the Senate a settlement of all our remaining differences on the basis of Universal Amnesty and Impartial Suffrage. Notone commanding voice was raised from the South in its favor. The men whom what you call "the South" have been taught to abhor and dread would gladly have closed the controversy on that basis; but "the South " spurned the suggestion. And now you excuse "the South " and blame us!

Your military friends having no word of hope for the Freedmen, you are constrained to drag in the unwelcome topic. You scout the idea that "the negro can be classified, and separated from the White population." Yet that is exactly what is done by the constitutions and laws which you are asked to validate and perpetuate. Every one of those ten States which ou condemn Congress for not admitting to represenation has been reconstructed expressly, emphatically on the assumption that the Blacks are an inferior, subject, separate race, not entitled to any voice in making or enforcing the laws whereby they are governed. No one of them, though he were as great as Toussaint or as rich as Purvis, must ever vote, or sit on a jury, e- hold the smallest public trust. Any White man may live in immoral cohabitation with a colored woman; but, if he marries her, he is punished for it as a criminal. Blacks are grudgingly allowed to give testimony in cases where Blacks are parties; but, if a Black sees a White rob and murder another White, his testimony cannot be taken to bring the malefactor to justice. Thus, throughout the South, every conceivable legal device is employed to keep the Blacks degraded and crushed, despised and benighted, and your chief, Andrew Johnson, tells them that they must not be enfranchised, because if they do, the Whites will kill them! Such are the people, according to the representation of your and their head, to whose uncontrollable disposal you propose to consign the Southern Blacks, just after scores of them were butchered in New-Orleans for claiming the Right of Suffrage. And not Blacks only, but Whites as well, were among the victims of that bloody tragedy. The Rev. Mr. Horton, merely for praying at the opening of the Free-State Convention, was basely murdered while an unresisting prisoner in the hands of the police. And there are many clergymen whom you honor and who have honored you, who would rather

be in his place then in yours. But you coolly suggest that "If Suthern society is calued, settled and occupied with new hopes and prosperous industries, no armies will be needed. Riots will subside, exceless hangers on will be driven off or better governed; and a way will be gradually opened up to the freedman, through education and industry, to full citi-zonship, with all its powers and duties."

-I do not see how this differs in essence from the soft-voiced lullabies which soothed our fathers into all the iniquitous compacts of the past. "Only save the Union, and Slavery will gradually die out of itself." That fatal miscalculation has just cost us at least Half a Million lives and Five Billions of money. I thought you were among those who taught us to 'seek first the kingdom of God and His righteousness, and all these things shall be added unto you." But our fathers had made no covenants with the Blacks guaranteeing their freedom, and lacked the sore experience that we enjoy. If we fall where they stumoled, we sin against the clearest light.

Your talk of the Blacks having a way "gradually pened up, through Education and Industry, to full izenship," seems very heartless and cruel, in view of the notorious facts that there is not one common or public school in all the Rebel States which a colored child is allowed to enter, and that every effort to secure some sort of public system of education for Blacks has been defeated by the Rebel ascendency there. In New-Orleans, the Blacks pay 15 per cent. of the school-tax, but no colored child is allowed to share its benefits. The children of Whites who pay othing are schooled at the expense of Blacks who pay thousands, but whose children are never allowed to enter the schools. In the Texas Convention, the few "Radicals" struggled in every way to have some sort of provision made for educating the Blacks; finally urging that the school-taxes collected of them be appropriated to the education of their own children but every Rebel-I mean "Conservative"-united to vote down this and every other proposition looking to any education whatever of Blacks. In full view of such facts, Mr. Beecher's suggestion is a trial to human natience.

How is it that it is always the North that is required to trust, and forbear, and hope! The South esires representation in Congress, and we respond, Most certainly-to-day, if you choose: only let all our people be represented-those who were for the Unionists and late struggle as well as those who were Rebels. Give us Impartial Suffrage, secured by a Constitutional Amendment, and make the other conditions of reconstruction yourselves." "O no," says "the South:" "we will stay out forever rather than consent to that." "Very well; we can wait," say we. "Ah!" interposes Mr. Beecher, "let the Rebels in

now, with the power of double representation, and I guess they will educate and enfranchise the Blacks byand by. Why should the North be afraid of the South?" Mr. B., we are afraid of being faithless to those who in our great need were faithful to us. We are afraid of being unjust. Is this fear ridiculous ? But, says Mr. B.:

"Refusing to admit loyal Senators," &c. "will not help the

What do you mean by "loyal" Senators, &c. ? Do you consider Gen. Forrest loyal ! Is Mayor Monroe loyal? Are his murdering police loyal? Is Capt. Semmes, Sheriff elect of Mobile, up to the Beecher standard of loyalty ! All these say they are loyal, and copy Andrew Johnson in stigmatising the Rads ebels, at once exasperated and chagrined by their | cals as "disunionists" and "traitors." What is the standard of levalty? For our own part, knowing well that "the South" will be nowise

interest in any settlement that shall not be full and final. When the Southern States shall resume their place in the Nation's councils, I trust they will be represented by such men as they choose to send; but I protest against their election by Rebels alone. Let all the people vote! If the Blacks are to be excluded now, I see not how they are ever to be enfranchised, But my first concern is that the Nation shall maintain its plighted faith, and not

"keep the word by promise to the ser But break it to the hope." Mr. Beecher has achieved a sudden and wide popuarity. In the conception of every blackleg, duelist negro-killer and rowdy, from the St. John to the Rio Grande, he has all at once ceased to be a fanatic, bigot, a disunionist, and become an enlightened patriot and statesman. His praises are freely mingled with the blasphemies of the Hook and the ribaldry of The Sunday Mercury. There is not in all the land one who considers "niggers very well in their place," but that place under the feet of the Whites, who does not thank him for his letter. The Thurs of New-Orleans are by this time enjoying it; and Gen. Forrest would gladly preside at a meeting called expressly to ratify it. But there is gadness in many hearts where the eloquent pastor of Plymouth Church has been loved and honored-a mournful consciousness that they have trusted too confidingly and loved unwisely. "Little children, keep your hearts from idols."

THE LOYAL SOUTHERN CONVENTION.

To-day, for the first time in aix years, the loyal

nen of the North and South meet in consultation They have been long separated, and now the repre sentatives of those Unionists who faithfully resisted the threats and bribes of Rebels during the war, venture to hold a Convention in spite of threats from the dominant party in every Southern State, of the sneers of the Democrats and apostate Republicans of the North, and of the cold and heartless scorn of the Executive branch of the Government. From the party which now sustains the President, and from the President himself, these loyal Southerners receive no encouragement, and they know that every man who has dared to attend this Convention is henceforth to be marked and prescribed in the South. It required no ordinary courage for a Southern Unionist to answer the call for this Convention. One of the leading members of the Florida delegation wrote to us lately: "There are thousands of good Union men in this State, who, having once deserted the Rebel cause, and rendered themselves obnoxious to Rebels, and having come to discover, as most of them have, to their most bitter disappointment, that the Government to which they had proved themselves faithful has spurned them, and has raised to power and position those who were its and their deadly enemies, will not now take any more such risks without a more certain assurance of protection and support." This has not been given them, but on the contrary we hear from Alabama and Georgia that delegate have been afraid to attend the Convention, having reason to fear the destruction of their homes by Rebel mobs as a consequence. We have no right to blame these men; the power which permits the reign of terror to which they bend is responsible, but we honor the more the bold, unflinching patriots who risk everything in supporting this great national moveme But they are not alone. The President has deserted

them, the South spurns them, the Democracy lears them, but Congress and the Union party are with them to the last. All men who fervently desire the pacification of the country accomplished by the union of its loyal elements are with them, and they will be welcomed in Philadelphia by a delegation from every Northern State. They have had their cross, and heavy it was to bear, in the persecutions and massacres that stain with blood the record of five years; now they will receive their crown, in the pride and affection with which the great and loyal North moves forward to freet them, and assure them of its full support. Elsewhere we print lists of the delegates, which

show the remarkable character of this Convention. The picked men of the nation meet at Philadelphia and in the mere catalogue of names a contrast with the personnel of the Randall meeting of last mouth is suggested, which we leave the reader to make.

The roil of that Convention, which began with such names as Alexander H. Stephens and Gov. Orr, and ran through hundreds of the worst Rebels, the worst Copperheads and renegades from the Union party, is disgraced by this, which is unstained by disloyalty or treachery. The South sends men who were true to the Union when loyalty was a synonym for exile or death. To select from the roll of honor is difficult, but Gov. Cresswell and the Thomases of Maryland; Gov. Peirpoint and Botts of Virginia; Gov. Boreman, Senators Willey and Van Winkle of West Virginia; the Hon. James Speed and the Rev. Robert J. Breck inridge of Kentucky: Brownlow and Fowler of Tennessee; Goodloe and Jones of North Carolina; Henley of South Carolina; Ashburn and Dunning of Georgia; Reese and Griffin of Alabama; Hillyer and Robinson of Florida; Field of Mississippi, Hamilton and Paschal of Texas; these are men whose fidelity to the Republic was not beaten into them by Republican armies, but who voluntarily rendered that obedience to the laws which the Southern delegates to the Randall Convention only yielded upon compulsion.

We are glad the Northern States have sent their eading statesmen and soldiers to welcome the Convention. Senators Morgan, Harris, Sumner, Trumull, Yates, Howe, Conness, Cole, Clarke, Craven, Poland, Edmunds, Wade, Spragne, Lane, and others; Jens. Butler, Banks, Walbridge, Duryea, Crooke, Averill, Paine, Hurlburt, Kimball, Fogg, and many other distinguished soldiers; Governors Hawley, Curtin, Bullock, Dillingham, Smyth, Cony, Fairchild, Morton; The Hon. James Harlan, The Hon. William Dennison-these are but a few of the eminent names that we recall. Nor is the welcome extended only by the statesmen and soldiers; but men who have seldom taken part in politics are eager to recognize the national importance of this Convention; Ralph Waldo Emerson, Oliver Wendell Holmes and John E. Whittier represent the sympathy of true philosophy and poetry with all great movements for freedom.

SUPPORT FOR "MY POLICY." An Alabama editor, believing that the Mayor

Monroe party can dispose of the Unionists South ima manner satisfactory to the President, thus directs attention to the victorious patriots of the Union:

tention to the victorious patriots of the Union:

"Gen. Phil. Sheridan grew, during the War, to be quite notorious. His blood is Irish, and, being an Irishman, he was full of fight. He commanded Irishmen. They would fight. Hence, in an army of Yankee blue-bellies, who were most splendidly drilled in retrograde taotics, and against a man whose teste for peach-brandy was stronger than his sense of duty, this little five-feet-eight of resolute Funneganism made some reputation. We rether liked the little fellow on account of his plack, and were giad to see him promoted, even in an army of cravens and litteres. He studied hard at West Point. He behaved well in Washington Territory, and is pleased us to see him escape the puternal plot and shovel, which had contributed largely to the internal improvements of Ohio.

"Why, then, has he spoiled all by his fooltsh show of authority. Why has be proved to the world that he is only a vulgar ditcher at heart after all, and that his high rank is not the reward of morit, but the mere result of fortuitous circumstances? This is really too had. We have henceforth to acknowledge these Yankee hybrids as countrymen, and it would be gratifying to Southern gentlemen to know that some of them had just claims to decemy and respect. But one by one, the leaders of the Northern army show themselves to be only blackguards and braggarts.

"Butter turned thied at the start; Turchin was a natural born imp of pardition; Thomas has displayed a remarkable aptitude for giving white people's churches to his black bettere; Sherman found the torch a more congenial weapon to his unknightly mature than the sword Grant tried to be a politicing, and failed as sign live when he strengted to defeat Lee fairly; and now one of the small fry, a short-cited siney tasked the start of the latter was the black had a sone of an hones!

Sherman found the toron a more congenial weapon to his un-knightly nature than the aword, Grant tried to be a poli-tician, and failed as at, ally as when he attempted to defeat Lee fairly and now one of the small fry, a short-telled stimy tak-pole of the latter spacen, the blankering disgrace of an honest father, an everlasting libel upon his Irish blood, the scorn of brane men and the synonym of infamy, Major-Gen. Phil. H. Sheridan, has added his name to this list of ourrages upon humanity by the issue of General, Order Ro. 14, Mulitary Division of the Gult."

TENNESSEE.

PIRE AT MEMPHIS.

WASHINGTON.

Special Disposon, 'o The M. Y. Tribune.
Washington, Saiarday, Sopt. 1, 176.

SPIRIT OF THE SOUTHERN PROPLE. The Southern delegates to the Loyal Convention The Southern delegates to the Loyal Convention who have passed through the city sincet annumously concar in the statement that since the New-Oricans riot the temper and disposition of the Scathern Kubels has become much more openly violent toward the Union men. In Mississippi especially they are very violent and matignant. In most of the lately rebellions States it has become impossible to hold public Union meeting; except at the risk of a maneaure of those who may attend them. The encouragement and indersement of the Rabot things and murderers at New-Orleans has embodened their conferrs and sympathers throughout the South, what feel that they have the powerful support and contenance of the President of the United States, and consequently feel that they are the masters of the situation. They have been induced to believe that the next Congress will contain a majority of supporters of their "right," as they term them, or that failing, that the President will be prepared to inaugurate revolutionary measures which will place them in the control of the legislative branch of the Government, even if it shall be at the expense of another civil war, which they expect to be the expense of another civil war, which they expect to be fought out in the North, and desciate that section of the country as fearfully as their own was overran and desole by the armies of the Republic. INSTALLATIONS.

The new Secretary of the Interior and the Commissioner of Public Printing have been duly installed in

POLITICAL DECAPITATIONS.

The President of the Johnson Departmental Club has very kindly assured Radion clerks and all others who have not expressed political opinions that their official lives are of short duration, as a clean sweep is contemplated in order to create vacancies for the army of applicants who can sanction Mr. Johnson's New-Orleans policy.

HOW TO GAIN A MAJORITY IN A REGIMENT. Captain Merrium, "merly belonging to one of the Maine regiments, writes to the President, that he heartly indoress his policy, and asks for the Majority of one of the new cavalry regiments, to which Gen. Charles H. Howard has been appointed as Major. The President inderses thereon, forwarding is to the Secre-

tary of War, "Appoint Captain Merrian in place of THE SOLDIERS' AND SAILORS' DELEGATION TO THE PRIL

ADELPHIA CONVENTION. Special Dispatch to The N. Y. Tribune.

WASHINGTON Sept. 2, 1866.

This evening the delegates appointed by the Sol diers' and Sattors' Union of Weshington to meet the Southern Unionists at Philadelphia, started for their destination, in company with several prominent gentlemen of this city. DEPARTMENTAL BUILDINGS.

The archives of the Government in the Department of State, will be removed next week, and the building will be rezed in order to make room for the Northern front of the Tronsury. THE CONVENTION OF UNION SO LDIERS AT PITTABURGE

The Chairman of the National Soldiers' and Sailors' Onion Executive Committee, since the lasue of the call for a Convention of Union soldiers at Pittaburgh, has received over 10,000 letters from prominent soldiers in the different loyag States, all of which radically inderse the object of the meeting, and emphatically declare in favor of making treases oflows. THE CALL FOR THE PITTSBURGH CONVENTION INDORSED

BY INDIANA SOLDIERS.

Mr. O. M. Wilson, Adjutant-General of a military organization, composed of honorably discharged reterant, known as the grand army of the Republic, five hundred thousand strong, with headquarters at Indianapolia, Ind., states that the Union soldiers of that State cordially inderse the cail, and will be fally and ably represented by the foremost soldiers of the State, who Indorsed Mr. Johnson's course while he was Vice-Fresident of the United States. He states, in conclusion, that the sentiment of the Indiana se same as when they met and crushed treason and reso nation from peril.

THE INTERNAL REVENUEAND DISTILLERIES The new Internal Revenue Law which went into effect yesterday, gives the Commissioner discretionary power in certain cases, and he has therefore decided not to require distillers of coal oil and of apples to comply with the require-ments of the new law in relation to distilled spirits, and they will be sllowed to proceed in accordance with the require ments of the old law. The enforcement of the law requires the payment of the tax on beer to be made by affixing a stamp to the barrel has been suspended until the Department is a abled to furnish stamps to all the Districts, which is expected to be done in about two weeks; until that time the tax will be

ILLNESS OF GEN. GRANT'S PATHER-IN-LAW.

The father-in-law of Gen. Grant, Mr. Dent, had stroke of paralysis about noon to day, accompanied with con-vulsions. Dr. Dahamel was immediately called, and rendered prompt medical aid. Dr. Watson, U. S. A. and Dr. Brenner man or even. Grant's Staff were also there during the day. This evening he is very much improved, and is conscious

EFFORTS FOR THE RELEASE OF DR. MUDD. The leading Rebels in the lower counties of Mary land are making an effort to secure the release of Dr. Mudd, now in confinement at the Dry Tortngas. As soon as the President returns they are to make application to him for I pardon.

THE UNION NATIONAL BEECUTIVE COMMITTES-A CARD.

The following card was published in The Sunday Marning
Chronicles: J. J. Coombs, esq., published a card in yesterday's
Intelligencer saying that he never authorized any one to sign
his name to the call for the meeting of the Union National
Executive Committee at Philadelphia, as published in The
Chronicle of Friday, which is true; but he does not say, nor will he say, that he did not authorise his name to be signed to the original call. The manner in which the objectionable matter was errodeously put into the original call was explained in Tas Chronicle of Saturday morning.

COLORADO The following table gives the majorities in each county, from the official returns in the latest Colorado papers. Huerfano County, which was reported to have given Chilcott 127 majority, now is stated to have given 57, whise reduces the estimate we printed on Friday:

The Denter News gives the following reasons why it is not

larger:

It is a fact which the returns show, that among the laboring population, the bone and sinew of the Territory, was where Chilcott got his best support, while the strength of the Administration candidate was with the bammers, drunkards, adventurers and floating population. We had a strong man to run against, and at the opening of the campaiga things looked gloomy for the Union party in Colorado. The failure of Congress to pass the bill admitting our State had a bad effect on many of our best Union men, and they consequently lacked that vigor in working for the success of the good cause that would have animated them had Congress acted as promptly lat this matter as it did in others, where the vetopower was exercised by the President, for exactly the same reasons.

We feared the result of the failure of Congress in admitting Colorado at its late seasion, and so expressed our fears at the time our bill was ponding. Thack God and the Union sentine to bad as we then predicted it would be. Colorado has not passed into the hands of Copperheads, though we have encaped this fate barely by the skin of our teeth in this contest.

If the rights again demanded of Congress, by this election, be not accorded on the akin of our teeth in this contest.

If the right again demanded of Congress by the observor, be not accorded on the akin of our teeth in this contest.

If the rights again demanded of Congress by the observor passes into the hands of the Administration party at the next election. Our people caunot work continually for those who ignere their rights. Let Gongress be warred in time. The present failing off in the Union vote at this election has been reas failing off in the Union vote at this election has been reas failing off in the Union vote at this election has been reas failing off in the Union vote at this election has been reas failing off in the Union vote at this election has been reas failing off in the Union vote at this election has perfer fails.

passes into the hands of the Administration part accessed into the hands of the Administration part accessed in the Lind great falling off in the Union vote at this election has been caused, in a great measure, by its tardy action, although Mr. Hunt, the administration candidate, has always been a Radical Republican until the opening of this campaign, besided having a great induction the territory, which will account in part for the closeness of the vote.

illness of the Reverend Mother Angela, sister of the late Archbishop Hughes, was announced yesterday in the various Catholic churches of the city. Mother Angela has been for many years Supernor of St. Vincent's Hospital of the Sisters of Charity, Eleventhst., pear Greenwich-ave., and at a late hour last night was not expected to live until the dawn. Her disease is of a very violent type, and in one of her years would be apt to prove fatal in a very little while. At midmight she was sinking rapidly and in all probability has already passed from a life of great usefulness to a merited reward.

ST. LOUIS.

Officers from the plains say that the reported Gapture of Col. Camughou's wife by the Indians is untrue, Gov. Meagher, of Moubau, has ordered an election for a territorial legislature to be held on the 3d of September.